

school reached an enrollment high of over 4,400 students.

Of the university's many accomplishments, the one which Madonna achieves year after year is a rapport among students of being a school big enough to offer a vast selection of educational opportunities, but small enough to offer them in a personal manner. When most universities are looking to cut costs through larger class sizes, I'm pleased to say Madonna University is one place where the professors still know their students by name.

Mr. President, on behalf of the U.S. Senate, I commemorate the outstanding tradition of excellence maintained by the faculty, staff, students, and alumni of Madonna University.●

#### RETIREMENT OF DR. HARRIETT G. JENKINS

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD a joint statement by myself and Senator JEFFORDS on the retirement of Dr. Harriett G. Jenkins. The statement follows:

JOINT STATEMENT BY SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY AND SENATOR JAMES JEFFORDS ON THE RETIREMENT OF DR. HARRIETT G. JENKINS

On September 30, 1997, Dr. Harriett G. Jenkins officially retired after twenty-five years of service in the executive and legislative branches of our government. Her outstanding contributions in the field of education, at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices, the Senate Committees on Agriculture, Labor, and Judiciary, and at the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) have won her the respect and admiration of everyone who has been privileged to work with her. Her impressive career in public service spanned 19 years as a public school educator in Berkeley, California, and carried through her most recent and superior performance as Special Assistant to Commissioner Reginald Jones of the EEOC. In appreciation of her outstanding service, we want to recognize her many achievements.

Dr. Jenkins was born in Fort Worth, Texas, and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Mathematics from Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. She earned a Master of Arts Degree in Education and a Doctorate of Education in Policy, Planning and Administration, both from the University of California at Berkeley. She completed the Advanced Management Program of the Harvard Business School; obtained a law degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science Degree from Fisk University.

Dr. Jenkins began her career as a public school educator in Berkeley, California, and rose through the ranks to become vice-principal, principal, and Director of Elementary Education before reaching the post of Assistant Superintendent for Instruction in 1971. She assisted with the integration of the school system, fully involving parents and the community, and with the implementation of many exemplary educational programs. In 1973, Dr. Jenkins moved to Washington, D.C., accepting the position of consultant to the District of Columbia school system for the Response to Educational Needs Project.

In 1974, Dr. Jenkins joined the staff at NASA. She served for eighteen years as As-

sistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs at NASA. She helped NASA integrate its workforce and ensure equal opportunity in personnel transactions. During this period, she helped initiate a significant increase in the number of female and minority employees, particularly in the non-traditional positions of engineers, scientists and astronauts. She also assisted with the expansion of educational programs and scientific research for minority universities.

In 1992, Harriett Jenkins was chosen by the Majority and Minority Leaders and appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate to be the first Director of the newly established Office of Senate Fair Employment Practice. In 1996-1997, she served as counsel and professional staff member on the Senate Committees on Agriculture, Forestry and Nutrition, Labor and Human Resources, and Judiciary. In June, 1997, she was appointed as Special Assistant to Commissioner Reginald Jones of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission until her retirement on September 30, 1997. In this position, she made critical contributions to the report of the EEOC task force on the "Best" Equal Employment Opportunity Policies, Programs and Practices in the Private Sector.

Dr. Jenkins has received numerous awards throughout her prestigious career. In 1977, Dr. Jenkins received NASA's highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal. Also during 1977, she chaired the Task Force on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, one of nine task forces of the Personnel Management Project which led to the Civil Service Reform Act. For this work, she received the Civil Service Commissioner's Award for Distinguished Service. Dr. Jenkins received the President's Meritorious Executive Award in 1980; NASA's Outstanding Leadership Medal in 1981; and the President's Distinguished Executive Award in 1983.

In 1986, Dr. Jenkins was elected to the National Academy of Public Administration; and in 1987, she received the Black Engineer of the Year Award for Affirmative Action. In 1988, she received a second Distinguished Service Medal from NASA; in 1990, the Women in Aerospace Lifetime Achievement Award; in 1992, NASA's Equal Employment Opportunity Medal, and the President's Meritorious Executive Award; and in 1994, NASA's Equal Employment Opportunity Medal. In September, 1997, she was awarded a citation by the EEOC for her distinguished service to the Task Force on the "Best" Equal Employment Opportunity Policies, Programs and Practices in the Private Sector.

Integrity, intelligence, and commitment to doing the best job possible are characteristics that describe Dr. Jenkins. She has worked tirelessly to advance the goals of protecting the American worker from discrimination in the workplace and tear down the barriers preventing women and minorities from reaching full employment potential.

Dr. Jenkins is leaving government service, but her legacy of dedication to fairness and equality in the workplace will enrich and enlighten workers for generations to come. We personally want to thank Dr. Jenkins for her long career in government service as a friend and advisor and wish her the very best in her retirement years.●

#### FISCAL YEAR 1998 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, on October 24, I submitted for the RECORD, a list of objectionable provisions in the

fiscal year 1998 Interior appropriations bill. Among the projects mentioned were three items which should not have been listed. They are as follows: \$1.5 million for the home energy rating system; \$1 million for the weatherization assistance program; and \$25,000 for State energy program grants.

Mr. President, these three line items do not violate the criteria I use for determining low-priority, unnecessary, or wasteful spending that was not reviewed in the appropriate merit-based prioritization process. Unfortunately, these three items were inadvertently included on the list. I regret this error, and withdraw my recommendation that these items be line-item vetoed.●

#### TIME TO RECONSIDER 'RACIST' RHETORIC

● Mr. ABRAHAM. I would like to bring to my colleagues, attention a recent article in Asian Week by Susan Au Allen, president of the United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce, who points out Senator BROWNBACK's significant work on behalf of Asian Pacific American families. It was Senator BROWNBACK who stood up in the House of Representatives last year and opposed those who wanted to slash family immigration. If the elimination of the brothers and sisters and adult children categories had passed, tens of thousands of Asian Pacific families would have been unable to reunite with their loved ones. Ms. Allen writes, "When the chips were down last year, he came through to preserve freedom for our close family members to immigrate to the United States. And for that Asian Pacific American families across America are grateful to him."

I ask that the text of the article by Susan Au Allen be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

#### TIME TO RECONSIDER 'RACIST' RHETORIC (By Susan Au Allen)

No pain, no gain. No money, no talk. No raise money, no get bonus. Are these offensive words? Several Asian Pacific American organizations think so. The Organization of Chinese Americans, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute, and the Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium have been complaining unfairly about a phrase that Sen. Brownback, R-Kan., uttered during a recent Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing on the Democratic Party's campaign finance scandal.

The argument is that the "So no raise money, no pay bonus" phrase is racist. I saw the videotape of the occasion and did not find it offensive.

Sen. Brownback was speaking to an educated white male, Richard Sullivan, former finance director of the Democratic National Committee. The senator neither mimicked nor changed the tone of his voice. He was drawing a conclusion to a series of questions he asked Sullivan, who was playing escape, evasion, and dissemble. The senator wanted Sullivan to tell the truth about the unusual compensation package that former DNC fundraiser John Huang negotiated with the Democratic Party—the same truth Sullivan told investigators in an earlier deposition.